



CITY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Mansion-house, Wednesday, Nov. 10. 1779.

Three quarters of an hour after two o'clock at noon this day, a Champion in Armour arrived at the house of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, with an express; but his Lordship, from the fatigues of Tuesday, not being then awake, the City Remembrancer was induced to open the same, when he found it to contain the following very important intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Major Kennet, the Commanding Officer of the Orange Regiment of City Militia, dated My own House, November 10. 1779, six o'clock in the morning, and addressed to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

My Lord, IN consequence of your Lordship's orders signified to me through several news-papers, I collected as many of the soldiers of the Orange regiment as had decent clothes; and having borrowed cross-belts from Captain Kitchen's volunteers, I paraded at nine o'clock in the morning of the 9th, for the purpose of covering the embarkation at the stairs, where it was intended that the Aldermanick and Liveryed Gluttons were to take water.

From the curious disposition of the people who meant to obstruct our flags, our ensigns, our coaches, our soldiers, and our champion in armour, I premised that we should have warm work, and therefore ordered the corps to put on their bayonets. My Lord, they obeyed with the greatest cheerfulness.

There were two objects which I had in view; to cover the embarkation from the annoyance of the mob, and to secure your Lordship's retreat into Westminster-hall. To effect these important designs, I was obliged to weaken the regiment by dividing the men. Your Lordship saw the distress it occasioned—but at the same time must have perceived the undaunted resolution of each division.

At eleven o'clock I picked out the better half of the corps, and began my march to Westminster-bridge. As I had foreseen, we were opposed in our passage through Chancery-lane; a moving phalanx advanced to our front, in a slow but determined manner. I ordered our division to halt, that I might reconnoitre with a greater degree of certainty. I found, my Lord, that to dispute the pass, might be attended with no small danger; the enemy was a Kentish waggon, drawn by eight stone horses, and commanded by a churlish man, regimented in a white frock, and mounted on one of the Deptford light-horses. My Lord, we turned to the left, and passed under cover of their wheels.

Having escaped this first danger, we were no sooner in regularity than one of the most tremendous detachments that could be lent to subdue a city soldier, sallied out from St Paul's church-yard. They seemed to beimps of the devil, sent from the infernal regions to affright my men: they were chimney-sweepers, my Lord, with their faces whitened with chalk. I thought my little army would have sunk into the earth. Their mode of attack was artfully contrived; they introduced their evil design by the soft music of *brushes and scrapers*, thinking thereby to lull us into their fatal snares. All my fortitude was put to the test, and every trial of skill exerted to keep the men from being *pleased*. My Lord, I had almost accomplished my design, when a drummer and two fifers, that I unfortunately borrowed from the King's guards, burst into a loud fit of laughter: the infection ran like lightning through the corps, and the soldiers' steadiness in the hour of danger was converted into a foolish risibility. My Lord, we were on the eve of being enchanted, when a beautiful lady throwing two pence from a window, the imps ran to take them up, and we most fortunately made our escape.

Being now in sight of the beautiful dome of St Paul's, we looked up with admiration to that stupendous building, but not without a melancholy reflection how much it obstructs the different companies on your Lordship's festival day. Suppose, my Lord, that the City, in a corporate capacity, were to petition the King for an act of Parliament, to extend the virtues of the Habeas Corpus act, and by that means enable your Lordship to remove St Paul's from its present inconvenient site, to Old Gravel-lane. Wapping wants an ornament, and this would most effectually answer the purpose. I beg pardon for the digression.

Making two-thirds of a circle round this building, we reached the top of Ludgate, without any material accident, except an hackney-coach splashing my white breeches, and "lirting the subalterns' spatterdashies." Through Ludgate I found many difficulties of passing. Flying hackney-coaches, brewers drays, and walking freemen, gave us constant annoyance. But these, my Lord, were trifles, in comparison to another misfortune which attended us the whole way. The demon of curiosity had decorated the windows with such attracting pictures of beauty, and so highly painted some of them, that for the blood of me I could not keep my soldiers eyes in martial form. Instead of only looking on the right hand man, they were alternately gazing on the women at both sides. Such a defect in duty was attended with the constant interruptions of one stumbling in front and stopping the rear—or another falling down in the rear, and obliging the front to wait his resurrection. But the next feast day, I hope your Lordship will interdict all pictures in the city.

With difficulty, with danger, with grumbling, with growling, and with much loss of sweat and temper, we at last made the bounds of the city, and passing under *traitors' gallows*, vulgarly called Temple-bar, we got peaceably and quietly to Westminster-bridge; the people, my Lord, outside the city, being more civilized than those within. Here, my Lord, I stationed my men for the purposes mentioned in paragraph No. 3. and took much refreshment, as in such cases is customary.

Having waited some time for your Lordship's arrival,

without any particular intervening circumstance worthy notice, except our soldiers imitating the guards, by pushing away the mob, with "you can't pass here—stand back, I pray—we are only doing our duty, Gentlemen," and such like military language, I at last heard the glorious salute of old blunderbusses, rusty pistols, and children's pop-guns, from the coal-gabbarbs on the east of the bridge, and desiring my men to turn out their toes, and hold up their heads, looking under the center arch with aching eyes for the city barge. It came, my Lord, with all the dignity of a grand fleet, the horns and hautboys playing "Rule Britannia; rule the Thames," the oars splashing the water in musical concord, and the bargemen dropping their melted fat in regular time.

Having received your Lordship, and the city of London, and secured the passes to Westminster-hall, I marched in a *straight—no oblique—yes, a straight oblique line*, and cleared the way. When your Lordship went into the Exchequer Chamber to take your oath, that you would be a good man for a year, I posted myself at the entrance of the hall, and ordered my men to put on their bayonets, lest any of the judges might steal away before you invited them to dinner. Here, my Lord, the Orange regiment received a very gross insult from two gentlemen: and what particularly hurts the corps, they certainly were *Irishmen*. My Lord, would you believe it, when my officers wanted to prevent their entering the hall, they looked in the most contemptuous manner on all our men, and had the impudence to ask "what brought us there?" This was an indignity, my Lord, not to be borne, and one of my men said, "You shan't pass." The words had scarce fell from the soldier's lips, when the two Hibernians, in the same tone of voice, and at the same instant, said, "D—n you, you rascal, I'll thrust your bayonet in your ——" I am ashamed to mention the place, my Lord, but it is so oftensible in a soldier, now that his coat is hooked and made so short, your Lordship will not be at a loss to discover it. A bayonet, my Lord, stuck in such a place, would have totally deranged our march round the hall; and as there was a probability of these *wild men* not stopping at incommoving in the same manner, one, two, three, or perhaps a dozen of the corps, the soldiers suppressed their murmurs until they went home, and we permitted these *bayonet-stickers* to pass. I mention this circumstance, my Lord, to shew the cool intrepidity of the corps.

Your Lordship returning from the Exchequer Chamber, and going round to pay your compliments, it occurred to me, that when the judges knew of your Lordship's intention to pay them a visit, they should have whitewashed the hall.—My Lord, it looked, for all the world, like an old barn, after the corn had been all threshed. But the judges, instead of paying you the proper respect, smiled at your Lordship's Right Honourable, and the Recorder's city wig. Yes, my Lord, they smiled—and, had I been Lord Mayor, I would have punished them severely—I would not have asked them to the feast.

Having escorted your Lordship back to the water-side, I marched my men, fatigued and dirty, in disorderly time to their respective quarters, where having whetted their appetites by proper provocatives, they adjourned to their respective feasts; and gormandizing and gluttony closed the day.

I have received the reports from the several companies, as well as the kitchen clerk's account of the supper and ball, which, as soon as the City Chaplain can translate them into English, will be laid before your Lordship. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

The Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c.

From the London Papers, Nov. 16.

LONDON.

When the late Lord-mayor of London, Samuel Plumble, Esq; used to bring his court of alderman day wig with him up to town in a band-box, ready dressed, because his country barber would comb it out a penny cheaper than he could get it done in town, we thought it a piece of economy not easily excelled; but the present spirited chief magistrate, in ordering the cockade worn last Lord-mayor's day, by the Bridewell boys, to be laid by, and kept clean for Easter-Monday, has convinced us how very ignorant we were to what a refinement this same thing called *economy* may be carried.

Of all the public grievances that beset us at this time, there is no one, perhaps, calls so loudly for an immediate and complete redress as the injury done the natives of this country by the employment given to foreigners of all denominations. In France and Spain, they have driven out every man that wears an English face; but in England, such idiots, or such villains, are we to ourselves, that we even nurse and pamper them up, while our own people are in a manner starving. If we cannot expel these, we may at least starve them out, tho' we should wonder if a subject so vastly interesting should not find its way into parliament the ensuing session.

In order to prevent the public, as much as is in our power, from being any longer amused with the idle reports of Government, that Sir Charles Hardy has been ordered out in search of the combined fleet, on purpose to give it battle, we think ourselves warranted in declaring, from the very respectable correspondence with which we are honoured, that no such thing is intended; the most Lord Sandwich hopes for this campaign, and his friends know it, is to be able to act on the defensive. At another season he hopes, indeed, to be able to do something, and there is no doubt but he will continue in his expectation till the end of it, when he will begin to hope again. *London Packet.*

The hopes of success in a future campaign, so confidentially laid on the resolution taken by Ministry, of employing 120,000 seamen, like every other expectation raised by Government, breaks like a bubble in the air the moment it is held up to view. It is not, impoverished as we are, a want

of money—a want of credit—or a want of men, that we are to ascribe any apprehensions of danger that may depress us. It is the imbecility and ignorance of the present set of men in power that all our fears center, and while the nation is in the hands of such creatures, even with 200,000 seamen, faded laurels, at best, would but encircle our brow. *Ibid.*

When people talk of accusing ministry for not having a force in the West-Indies, for the protection of our islands there, they are certainly much mistaken. There surely was a force there very sufficient for the purpose, and the real question, is why it was not properly employed, but left at St Lucia to rot away, while the enemy, with an inferior body of troops to what we had at that place, were suffered to dispossess us of some of our best islands. *Ibid.*

Surrounded as we are with difficulty and danger, it is some consolation at least for us to know, that nothing more than men of abilities are wanting at the head of public affairs, to remove the one, and avert the other. The wealth yet remaining in the eastern world, under proper management, might easily be poured into the lap of Great-Britain; thro' a variety of channels, and in such abundance, as to restore us, in a few years, to our former splendor as a people. In fine, we want nothing but an able administration, to recover the losses we have had in the *West*, by the resources to be found in the *East*.

Paul Jones's Squadron now consists of one ship of 40 guns, one of 32, one of 26, and two other vessels of sixteen guns each.

On Friday last a courier arrived in town express from Paris, with advice that most of the edicts of Count d'Estaing, made after the conquest of Grenada, had been rescinded by order of the Court, in consequence of the spirited memorial of the chamber of commerce. The proprietors, therefore, of estates in that island will not be wantonly dispossessed of them; and even the sugars that were ready for exporting are ordered to be shipped for France, and from thence to be sent to England in neutral bottoms, for the use of the British owners.

Two reasons are assigned by the politicians at the Hague for the conduct of the States General towards Great Britain; and their refusal to comply with the terms of the treaties now subsisting between them and the latter: the one is, the jealousy they have long entertained of our growing and very formidable power in the East Indies; the other, the certain empire of the sea, which would be the consequence of our being able to re-unite America to the parent state, and render it once more a part of the British empire. Indeed France, Spain, and Holland have all along united in the same opinion on this point; have been actuated by the same fears; and, in every thing but actual hostility, have pursued precisely the same line of conduct.

A report prevailed in town yesterday, that the Queen of Portugal had declared in favour of the House of Bourbon; that is, forbidding all British ships of war from entering her ports under any pretence whatever, or any privateers or letters of marque, from bringing any French or Spanish prizes, under the penalty of immediate confiscation, for the use of the owners of the property thus captured; in consequence of which Mr Walpole, our Minister at the Court of Lisbon, is on his return home.—There are many cogent reasons for believing this report to be premature, because, by the last authentic advices from that Minister, he said, that her Most Faithful Majesty had instructed her confidential servants to give the Court of London the fullest assurances that she meant to observe a most strict and rigid neutrality.

On Thursday the 28th of October, as a young woman, named Mary Spelmoore, (who lives in St Peter's parish in Derby) was hanging out some linen to dry, she had the shocking misfortune to swallow a great number of pins (which she had put in her mouth) by a sudden motion of the line on which the clothes were hung. A surgeon being sent for, and proper means used, she voided at that day, and had continued to throw up more or less every day since the accident happened; but what is very extraordinary, notwithstanding the violent reaching fits which she was attacked with, she never voided more than one at a time, though the number amounted yesterday to seventy-six, all of which have come upwards excepting three only. Some of the pins were remarkably long ones; and at first her convulsions were so strong, that it was with difficulty several persons could hold her. Notwithstanding she now appears well, it is feared she has not voided the whole of what she swallowed.

Died lately, Major-General Valentine Jones, aged 56, at Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire, Colonel of the 62d regiment, now in America, who distinguished himself nobly in several engagements, but particularly at the battle of Saratoga. He came to England, about twelve months ago, for the benefit of his health, after thirteen years hard service in that part of the world, in the service of his King and country.

Two of the 74 gun ships promised to Government by the India Company are in such forwardness at Blackwall, that it is thought they will be ready to launch early in the spring. One of them is already planked up to her bends, and the beams laid for her gun-decks.

St CECILIA'S HALL.

THE GOVERNOR and DIRECTORS of the Musical Society having kindly granted Mr TENDUCCI a Concert Night, he begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, and his Patrons in particular, that the same will be performed next Wednesday evening the 24th inst.

N. B. The particulars of the Concert will be mentioned in the bills of the day.

Tickets to be had of Mr Tenducci, at Mr Stuart's, third door in Gavin Loch's land, Lawn-market; at Balfour's Coffee-house; and at the Music-shops.

From the London Papers, Nov. 18.

Elfinore, Oct. 24. Forty English merchant ships are failed without convoy, and there are 180 more of the same nation in the Sound, which are impatiently waiting for some English men of war to convoy them.

Paris, Oct. 29. Many people now imagine the grand operations intended will be laid aside till the next campaign, and that the British fleet will only sail to conduct the Spanish fleet home, and will then return without fearing Sir Charles Hardy, whose fleet is now nearly equal to ours.

Paris, Oct. 31. We have received letters from Spain which inform us, that the Governor of Gibraltar having quietly suffered the troops of his Catholic Majesty to raise their works and batteries of 200 cannon against that place, had, just after their finishing them, played on them with such good effect as totally to destroy their works, and dismount their batteries.

They write from Angiers, that almost all the inhabitants in that and the neighbouring provinces are afflicted with the dysentery.

Paris, Nov. 1. The Marquis of Almadovar, late Ambassador at London, did not go from this city to Madrid, but to Brussels, where he is to wait the further orders of his Catholic Majesty: This made it reported, that he was to be employed in a negotiation of peace.

Utrecht, Nov. 7. The Deputies of the States of the province of Utrecht being informed, that an epidemical disorder rages in the neighbouring provinces, and that it had even got into this province, resolved, "That from the 5th of this month till the first of April 1780, no Jews or other persons should be permitted to go about the country buying and selling any kind of silk, wool, cotton, or linen manufactures, on pain of being severely punished."

Hague, Oct. 26. We hear that the Court of Spain is going to open a free trade with America, for all the ports in the ocean and the Mediterranean, excepting the commerce to Mexico, which is fixed for Cadiz.

Hague, Nov. 10. On the 25th of last month, their High Mightinesses came to the following resolution relative to Paul Jones's squadron and prizes, and delivered the same to the English Ambassador:

"That their High Mightinesses being informed that three frigates had lately arrived at the Texel, namely two French, and one called an American, commanded by Paul Jones, bringing with them two prizes taken by them in the open sea, and called the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough, described in the Ambassador's memorial: That their High Mightinesses having for a century past strictly observed the following maxim, and notified the same by placards, viz. that they will, in no respect whatever, pretend to judge of the legality or illegality of the actions of those who have, on the open sea, taken any vessels which do not belong to this country, and bring them in to any of the ports of this republic: That they only open their ports to them to give them shelter from storms or other disasters, and that they oblige them to put to sea again, with their prizes without unloading or disposing of their cargoes, but letting them remain exactly as when they arrived: That their High Mightinesses will not examine whether the prizes taken by the three frigates in question belong to the French or the Americans, or whether they are legal or illegal prizes, but leave all that to be determined by the proper judges, and will oblige them to put to sea, that they may be liable to be retaken, and by that means brought before the proper judge, particularly as his Excellency the Ambassador must own he would have no less a right to reclaim the above mentioned ships, if they had been private property, than as they have been King's ships; therefore their High Mightinesses are not authorised to pass judgment either upon these prizes, or the person of Paul Jones: That as to what regards acts of humanity, their High Mightinesses have already made appear how ready they are to show them towards the wounded on board those vessels, and that they have given orders accordingly: That an extract of the present resolution shall be given to Sir Joseph Yorke by the agent Vander Burch de Spierinckx."

At the same time, it was resolved, that word should be sent to the Admiralty of Amsterdam that their High Mightinesses approve their proceedings, and adhering to their placard of the 3d of November 1756, by which it is forbid to meddle with any prizes, or to open their cargoes, so as by that means to free them from being retaken, &c. Their High Mightinesses authorise the said Admiralty to order matters so that these five ships do put to sea as soon as possible, and that they take care they are not furnished with any warlike or naval stores, but what are absolutely necessary to carry them safe to the first foreign port they can come at, in order that all suspicion of their being fitted out here may drop.

[The resolution formed on the 25th of October, by the States General, relative to Paul Jones and his squadron, as given above, was antecedent to the memorial presented in our Saturday's paper, from Sir Joseph Yorke. This last mentioned piece was occasioned by the above resolution, and, as it is deemed a most judicious answer, it is hoped will make their High Mightinesses rescind the determination they had come to on this subject.]

L O N D O N

Yesterday the Earl of Hillsborough was at Court for the first time since his arrival from Ireland, and had a conference with his Majesty on the state of affairs in that kingdom.

Yesterday the Earl of Shelburne was at Court, for the first time since his marriage, on which occasion his Lordship was introduced to his Majesty, and most graciously received. His Lordship continued at St James's some time after the levee broke up, and had the honour of a conference with his Majesty.

The account of the West-India mail being arrived of Falmouth is not true; a vessel arrived off there, which was supposed to be the Lord Hyde packet-boat.

This morning it was reported on the 'Change, that Admiral Rowley had retaken the Grenades, which gained some credit.

This morning an express arrived at the India-House from Deal, with advice that all the eight homeward-bound East Indiamen were got safe into the Downs, and that they were preparing to sail for the river, in company with several prizes.

Yesterday arrived at Spithead the Nottingham East-Indiaman, *Durant*, from the East-Indies, but lost from Lime-rick. This ship parted company with the others on Sunday last off Guernsey, having spout her sails.

The arrival of the East-Indiamen (says a correspondent) is a fresh proof of the negligence or inability of the French Ministers, and is some credit to the measures of our own.

The Corke fleet, under convoy of the Leviathan, arrived at Barbadoes the 12th of September last.

Admiral Rodney is actually waiting for a reinforcement to his squadron of two 90 and three 74 gun ships from the grand fleet, previous to his departure for the West-Indies.

The report of a Russian fleet of men of war, having appeared in the Mediterranean, must be erroneous; as no such squadron has left the Baltic, and the passage through the Dardanelles from the Black-sea will not admit of ships of so large a burden, provided the Turks had given permission, which is not very likely at present.

Advice is received that four French Turkey ships of great value are taken by two of his Majesty's ships of war in the Mediterranean, and carried into Algiers, from whence they will the first opportunity proceed for England.

They write from Paris, that the Toulon Squadron, under the command of Mr De Sade, has orders to repair to Brett.

A ship is arrived at Brett, having on board many sick and wounded officers from Count d'Estaing's fleet. She confirms the account of the dispersing of the fleet from St Domingo, off the isles of the Azores.

It may be depended on that the French fleet has been stripped of some thousands of seamen by the late fever and flux, which green sailors are not able to withstand, and of such their numbers were chiefly composed.

In consequence of some private intelligence received by the way of Holland, orders were yesterday dispatched from the Admiralty for four of the best sailing frigates in the navy to proceed immediately to cruise from 150 to 200 leagues to the westward.

By private letters from Exeter, in date of 15th inst. we learn that Sir Charles Hardy was preparing to return, the first fair wind, to Portsmouth, with the grand fleet under his command.

The harbour of Torbay, in which Sir Charles Hardy is now said to be lying with the British fleet, is one of the completest and most convenient harbours in this island. The form, like a basin, protects it from every wind but a south-west, and even then, unless the sea sets in uncommonly strong, a fleet may with ease be warped out so as to run up the Channel, or may lie secure in the Cove. The anchorage is good, with no sunken rocks, and a long run.

We are assured from a respectable correspondent, that a gentleman of the first consequence from one of the principal provinces in America had declared, that there is still an opening for reconciliation with that country, upon terms honourable and respectable to this kingdom. May our rulers be disposed to pursue this plan of peace, and they will assuredly merit, and meet with, the support, esteem, and confidence of every Briton!

Some American letters received yesterday by the way of France, assert, that Count d'Estaing with his whole squadron was arrived at Bolton, where they were preparing to heave down several of his foulest ships, and repair the rest of his fleet.

The last letters from Holland advise, that a ship is arrived there from St Eustatia, which place she left the 19th of September, and brings an account that the hurricane months have done considerable damage at Martinico and Dominica, by destroying all the negroes' provisions, their buildings, canes, &c. that provision was very scarce and dear. By the same ship we hear, that a French vessel has been taken with dispatches on board, in which great complaints are made for want of provisions, and that sickness is very general. It is also said, that Admiral Parker is gone to retake Grenada and St Vincent, and that it is very probable he may succeed, as they are terribly reduced by sickness, inasmuch that Grenada has only 500 men fit for service, St Vincent 200, and Dominica 400, the rest being all sick.

The Scotch (says a correspondent) are to have national militia, and to have it immediately put upon the most respectable footing.

Yesterday, No. 11,875 was drawn a prize of 20 l.; but, as first-drawn, is entitled to 1000 l. exclusive of the 20 l.

No. 28,721, a prize of 20,000 l.

No. 34,881, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 24,691, 11,800, 20, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 22,040, 25,195, 831, 791, 41,095, 12,025, 635, 28,646.

This day, No. 11,348, was drawn a prize of 20 l.; but, as first drawn, is entitled to 1000 l. exclusive of the 20 l.

No. 15,475, a prize of 10,000 l.

No. 42,437, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 10,387, 21,552, prizes of 500 l.

No. 35,571, a prize of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 17,854, 16,059, 5763, 28,789, 19,572, 36,362, 11,040, and 2213.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 31.

"By letters from Martinico, dated Sept. 2. we have a confirmation that that island had been ravaged by one of the most furious storms that ever was felt there; that the inhabitants were in the utmost distress; that provisions, which were before at a very high rate, were raised much higher, and they were in the greatest straits how to subsist their negroes, who amounted to 75,000. The quarter of St Peter has been most roughly handled, and fourteen vessels were lost. It happened on August 28."

Extract of a letter from Elfinore, Oct. 24.

"This day, failed from hence a fleet of British shipping, under convoy of Captain William Benson, Commodore; and by ships arrived from the northward, we hear they are out of the Cattegat, where they have been joined by four or six more. The British ships bound up the Baltic are failed from hence. A report prevails, that an English ship is on shore on the Lefloes, and will not be got off."

Extract of a letter from Offend, Nov. 10.

"The great number of small craft, which the French have had for several weeks past in the ports of Dankirk, Graveling, Calais, &c. along the sea coasts, we just now hear are discharged, and their cargoes disembarked. This, with the French troops going into winter-quarters, induces us to think, that all hostile intentions against England are at least over for this year."

Extract of a letter from Corke, Nov. 10.

"An armed victualler from New York arrived here yesterday; by her we have an account that General Clinton

had failed failed from thence with troops on board thirty sail of transports, and three men of war for their convoy, for Georgia."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 17.

"Yesterday, failed the Hydra, of 20 guns, with a number of transports for America, and the Duke of Kingston East Indiaman, and York store-ship, for the East Indies. They will be joined at Plymouth by the Iris of 32 guns."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Nov. 17.

"His Majesty's ship *Arrogant* is arrived at Spithead from the fleet; she came up with the East India ships, who all passed St Helen's yesterday, except the *Northington*, who sprang her mast, and put into St Helen's. The *Arrogant* left all the fleet well in Torbay. There is also another man of war in sight, but cannot get her name."

"His Majesty's frigate *Hydra* failed yesterday from St Helen's with her convoy bound to Georgia and New York."

"His Majesty's ship *Sandwich* will go out of the harbour about Saturday next, provided the weather proves favourable."

The author of the *Critic* (says a correspondent) discovers great wit and ingenuity, but he has certainly fallen infinitely short of his attempt; he ridicules stage effect, and mounts the same of his piece upon the very stilts of it; he satirizes objects of his own invention, and vainly fancies he is deriding those of others. In short, we have already had one Bays, and it will not do for the minor critics of the present age to attempt novelty in that line.

E D I N B U R G H

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 18.

"Prince Orloff is expected in London by the middle of January, not on pleasure, but to conclude a treaty which has been long on the tapis between the Courts of London and Petersburg, relative to those two powers maintaining an ascendancy by sea in all parts of the Mediterranean."

"This morning, orders were sent off from the Commander in Chief for the striking of the different camps throughout Great Britain; and likewise, by express orders from his Majesty, messengers were sent off express to Ireland for the same purpose; the route was also ordered from the War-office for their different cantonments."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

All the Corke fleet, under convoy of the Leviathan, arrived safe at Barbadoes the 12th September.

The *Mary*, Norman, from Malaga to Barnstable, last from Lisbon, is taken and carried into Rochford.

The *London*, Peck, from Jamaica to London, is retaken, and carried into New York.

The *Friendship*, Miller, from Bridport to London, is not taken, as was reported yesterday, but is now waiting at Portsmouth for a convoy to the Downs.

The *Shark* privateer of London, and the *Sprightly* cutter belonging to Guernsey, have taken, and carried into Falmouth, the *St Francisco* Havier, alias *La Perla*, a Spanish ship from the South Seas, of 700 tons burden. The cargo consists of three chests of doubloons, 47 chests of silver, 200,000 dollars, 1 chest of white silver, 270 marks, nine small chests of gold, 400 tons of cocoa, 15 bales of furs, 140 tons of bar-copper, with a variety of other articles; a copper anchor with a mahogany stock.

The *Lady of Donald* Campbell, Esq; younger of Barbreck, was safely delivered of a son yesterday morning.

Lady Grant of Grant was safely delivered of a daughter, on Sunday the 21st instant.

On Saturday last, died here, Mr Patrick Bowie, merchant in Edinburgh.

The *Duchess of Hamilton*, John Forbes master, for Borrowtowness, was safe in Yarmouth Roads the 12th, and under convoy of his Majesty's ship *Three Sisters*. Besides the above vessel, the *Three Sisters* has likewise under her convoy the *King George*, Marshall, belonging to Leith; and the *Athole* and *Tay*, belonging to Perth.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Nov. 20.

"Wednesday, Lord Adam Gordon, commander in chief in this district, and his *Lady* the *Duchess of Athol*, set out for London."

"Friday last, a company of West Fencibles, Lieutenant Stewart Robertson commander, marched from Annan, on their way to Edinburgh, near which place they have been stationed during the summer, for the purpose of making the high road. The sobriety and good behaviour of this party reflects the highest honour upon them. When they left Annan, upon an average, they had saved three pound every man. Such a singular instance of economy cannot be sufficiently admired."

"Since our last we have had very stormy weather, with high winds at N. and N. E. which has raised the sea so much on this coast, that no ships have either arrived or failed, except two."

"Monday morning the *Betsy*, of Kirkcaldie, John Bridges, master from Gottenburgh to Leith, with iron and deals, in attempting this harbour, was drove on the herd sands, and it is feared she will be wrecked, unless the weather soon becomes moderate. The cargo will be saved. Two of the crew, in reefing a sail when she struck, were thrown from the yard, and were drowned."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 16.

"Yesterday, a numerous populace assembled in the liberties of this city, on the presumption that somewhat inimical to the interests of this kingdom was to be agitated in the House of Commons: they first proceeded to the Four Courts, in search, it is thought, of persons deemed to be the supporters of such measures: from thence they went to College-green, and having beset the avenues to the Parliament-house, administered an oath to several of the members, 'that they would not vote for any money-bill longer than six months, as also promote a free trade, and the interest of Ireland.' This disturbance, however, happily subsided without any other mischief than the breaking of windows in the houses of two gentlemen whose late declarations in Parliament were thought to militate against the measures now pursuing to obtain a free trade. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, assisted by a number of constables, attended during the whole time at the Parliament-house, and, to their honour it is mentioned, by persuasion, prevented personal violence being offered to any member going to or returning from the House. In the evening, the following hand-bill was dispersed throughout the city and liberties:

To the Friends of their Country:

"Gentlemen,
"The lawyers corps marched this day, unarmed, to the

liament-house, in order to shew their friendship for you, and to assure you, that it is their firm persuasion, that the future which you are pursuing will be carried through parliament by a great majority, if not unanimously; and it nothing is so likely to prevent the success of it, as your embarking again about the Parliament-house as you did this

Monday, November 15, 1779.

The fate of the money-bill is expected to be determined in the House of Commons in a few days; this will be left to decide who are our True Patriots. Gratitude will be stamped on the heart of every Irishman, for those who will then nobly stand forth to rescue this insulted country from the restriction of ages, by voting for a six-months money-bill.—It is even said, we shall see a noble instance of disinterestedness on that day from a Right Hon. gentleman at the head of the College, who is determined that no law, no influence, will prevent him (on this great question) from using his powerful abilities in his country's cause. It is likewise said, that the sons of this celebrated orator will shew the glorious example, and assure to themselves the attitude of their fellow-citizens."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

House of Commons, Monday, November 15.

As soon as the Speaker took the chair, Gorges Edmond Howard, Esq; Solicitor of his Majesty's dual revenue, presented at the bar, pursuant to order, an account of who is the proper representative of the Teller of the Exchequer, and what proceedings have been had against him."

The account was ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

Different officers also presented at the bar an account of the hereditary revenue and additional duties, from the 25th March to the 29th of September last.

Ordered to lie on the table.

John Warburton, Esq; returned knight of the shire for Queen's county, was introduced, and after taking and giving the oaths and declaration, took his seat.

Sir Edward Newenham presented, according to order, on the Committee appointed to prepare the same, "Heads of a bill for the relief of his Majesty's faithful subjects the Protestant Dissenters of Ireland, and to repeal a clause in an act passed in the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled an act to prevent the further growth of Popery."

Ordered, that the House do, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the said heads.

Mr George Ogle presented a petition from the back-door keepers and messengers of the House, praying relief.

Ordered to lie on the table.

An account was delivered at the bar of the number and names of the Papists who have conformed since the first of January 1775.

Sir Edward Newenham reported from the Committee, appointed to take into consideration the petition of Mr John Dempsey of Lough Shinee,

"That the petitioner had fully proved his allegations: That he is deserving of parliamentary aid."

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from the clerks in the Accountant and Examiner's office were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Further particulars of last Wednesday's debate in the House of Commons, [See our paper of Saturday] on the subject of relieving the poor from the hearth-money.

The Attorney General said, It was improper to buoy up the expectations of the poor, which they had not in their power to satisfy. It would circulate among them, and a disappointment operate like wild-fire. If gentlemen wanted that their poor tenantry should be eased, let it be transferred to the landlords. Let them pay the hearth-money of the poor, and not charge an additional rent for it. [Here Mr Kearney declared he always paid for his own tenants.]

The gentleman has led the example, let others follow it. An honourable gentleman had thrown out a threat in consequence of associations. The gentleman and he were of different sentiments. People are tired of associations. As a lawyer, he thought himself authorized to say, that any person who should associate against him for following the impulse of his sentiments in Parliament, should be disqualified from ever having a vote. It was a new and unconstitutional mode of dictating to Parliament; and, though the tide of faction and popular prejudices should pursue him to the circle wherein he then stood, he should declare his sentiments, tho' he should fall by it. A short money-bill he was strongly against.

The public in general had formed a very wrong idea that the servants of the Crown had given into it. He could assert it was foreign from their thoughts. He was ever ready to submit to conviction; but no threats of associations should ever impress him with fear. Let the honourable gentleman, who is such an advocate for associations, borrow aid from convictions, not from outrage, and coincide with the servants of the Crown, in every measure which can reconcile, and not divide, the people. Statutes should be revised to the man who engages in so noble a cause; and he would then, indeed, deserve the thanks of his country.

Sir Henry Cavendish thought himself bound to oppose the indignity levelled against the House, by threatening the wrath of the people against such as should not think it expedient to obey their dictates: but when the language of sedition had gone so openly abroad, as to be met with in almost every company and every paper, it is no wonder it should find its way into this house. But he trusted, that gentlemen had too high an opinion of their own freedom, to suffer themselves to be bullied. If they followed the advice of their constituents, against the conviction of their own reason, they were slaves, unworthy of forming a part of the legislature of a free nation. It is true, associations had done great service; they, perhaps, prevented an invasion, and may be productive of further good—some of the greatest and the best men in the nation were enrolled under that head; but no person could deny but the main body of the people were impeded with by seditious men, which might, in the end, return all the blessings of association and the constitution.

Let us recollect, that it was not the patriotic lords and commons who contended against the arbitrary measures of Charles the First, who brought that unfortunate prince to the block; it was a military rabble—the intemperate scum of the people. Constituents may advise, but cannot compel; and I should be happier in falling by the side of my right

honourable friend, who adverted to the same evils, in contending for the freedom of this house, than see it fall a sacrifice to the purpose of sedition; every gentleman knew that sedition was abroad; what were the public papers filled with but sedition; he read sedition every day, though he published none.

Mr Grattan advanced many reasons why a short money-bill can be the only means of salvation to this country. It was the sentiments of his constituents, and he could not blame them for covenanting against him, should he break through their instructions. He advanced no doctrine but what the constitution could justify. The voice of the people and not the voice of that house was to be attended to. To whom do you owe the octennial bill?—to the people. They associated to instruct the servants they had sent into parliament.

That glorious bulwark of our liberties, the people compelled their members to obtain. This country, therefore, can alone be saved by the people. They demand a free trade—they cannot exist as a people without it; and they find their rights will not be restored, but by association. "Suppose it was the Bill of Rights which remained to be brought into existence, and my constituents said, If you do not vote for so excellent a measure, I shall refuse my future concurrence for sending you to parliament. Is it unconstitutional to comply with such request?" The present demand for a free trade is exactly similar. Most of the members of that house, associated against Great Britain, neither to import or consume her manufactures—was it a greater crime in the people to associate for the general good, than the members of that house? The constituents have a right to vote against what they deem inimical to their interests; and it was association which brought about the great event which made an unanimous parliament emerge from the stupefaction of slavery, and address the Sovereign for a free trade to this realm.

It was association which made them assemble; and made them bear you, Mr Speaker, on their breasts, to deliver this address; therefore no member should despise association. One excuse, indeed, might be made for the Right Hon. Gentleman, for, if he understood that the imposing new taxes, was meant to discharge the salaries of the servants of the Crown, he was right, and that charity which begins at home needed no extension.

Mr Ogle, thought that member who did not vote according to the advice of his constituents, did not properly represent them. He apprehended, contrary to the sentiments of the last Right Hon. Gentleman, that there were no associations in this kingdom, who did not hold the decollation of Charles I. an eminent act of justice. The House had already voted that nothing but a free trade could save you from ruin; it were, therefore, ridiculous to grant any supplies, without taking away the restrictions on our commerce.

Mr Grattan observed, that a Right Hon. Gentleman bid him check the source of his popular declamation, and aid the endeavours of Government. Did he mean by those expressions, that he should advise the disembodiment of the present national force, disarm the volunteers, and put an end to association? He could not, he dare not mean it, nor that they were not as loyal a people as the King possesses. A Right Hon. Baronet had struck out with equal warmth upon the same matter; and he could not help wondering, that a man whose father was a public defaulter, should be so forward to negative every measure which was proposed for the welfare of this country. A public object, and a public debtor, should not adopt so offensive a mode of acting, where his situation was so peculiarly delicate as to make him obliged to the charitable forbearance of his country.

Sir H. C.—owned, that if the debts of his father were to be laid to his account, and a persecution raised on that account, he must be deemed unfortunate. But his conscience cleared him, and he could only say, He was not a public debtor, however his father might have been one. He had said nothing against associations; he touched merely upon the seditious principles of many within and out of doors. Would thank the gentleman to avoid personalities; and if they proceeded from any private motive, that house was a place the most improper to adjust matters of that complexion.

To the High and Mighty POTENTATES of the Earth.

HUMANITY, and the solid glory of introducing an improvement into Europe, presents to England an opportunity of granting to prisoners of war a treatment much better than the barbarous one now universally in use. Religion enjoins kindness to the prisoner: Hard, at the best, is his fate; why render it worse by unnecessary severities?—The following method seems to me both safe and practicable.

Find out a common, well-aired, well-watered, in a dry situation, and in a country abounding with coal. Inclose this field with a pallisade, for the reception of the prisoners. We shall suppose their numbers to be 8000; and that 8 d. per day is allowed for food, clothes, lodging and fuel. Subordination seems the first requisite for the proper management of this new species of society, and may be obtained by a regimental obedience to officers among the prisoners themselves. Out of the 8 d. per day we shall state 5 d. as necessary for food. This allowance to be paid regularly in cash; and a free sutlery and a market to be permitted in the camp, and 'twixt the camp and neighbourhood. This is the sure method to prevent imposition; and renders contractors, sub-contractors, and contractors under sub-contractors, unnecessary. One penny a-day, I am told, clothes a foot soldier, and, of course, is ample enough for a prisoner. There remains three halfpence a-day for lodging, fuel, and a salary to a British Superintendent-general. The British officer we shall immediately put upon the staff in a respectable manner, and allow for himself and clerks 4 l. per day, which will cost each prisoner half a farthing a-day. The remaining sum of one penny and 1 one-half farthing per day, amounts to something more than 4 s. 9 d. per annum, and goes for cottages and fuel. The Board of Ordnance, I hope, will grant spades and pick-axes, &c. The neighbouring gentlemen will never refuse some garden-seeds. The culture of the common will increase the means of subsistence, and secure health; no jail-distemper will ever be heard of. In time, pasture-ground for milch-cows might be had. A small military guard will enforce obedience;—this guard, for the benefit of manure, should be dragoons. In bad weather, the prisoners could mend their own clothes,

and work at sundry manufactures, as the French prisoners in Edinburgh Castle are known to have done last war.

The advantages of regular food and rest, of fresh air, of exercise, conducive both to health and subsistence; the advantages of a cottage wind and water-tight, plenty of straw, and some coarse blanketting, are all obtainable in the method proposed, would reflect honour upon the national character, and are by no means inconsistent with its safety.

In time of war, the same idea might be extended to the army: Fresh air, exercise, discipline, and health, are obtained in a camp. Relaxation of every sort is inseparable from winter-quarters in cities, and is fatally illustrated by what happened to Hannibal at Capua. People acquainted with the islands in Loch-Lomond would probably prefer them, in point of security; to any other situation in Britain.—At any rate, we should study to acquire the solid glory of giving to Europe an example of humanity. In this way, though, I hope, not the only way, we will really be superior to France and Spain, and the violators of the convention at Saratoga.

Edin. Nov. 20.

NERVA.

14th Shipping.

Ship.	Belonging to.	Arrived.	Master.	Where.	Cargo.
Wm and Jean,	Leith,	Kay,	Queensferry,	goods.	
Peggy,	Findhorn,	Robertson,	Findhorn,	whisky.	
Lady Findlater,	Portferry,	Burgess,	Portferry,	wine.	
Young,	Kirkcaldy,	Macleod,	Aberdeen,	goods.	
Allo,	The Martha tender,	from a cruise.			

Wind W.

SECOND INTIMATION

To the DEBTORS of HAMILTON and DALRYMPLE, and HAMILTON, DALRYMPLE, and CO.

THE DEBTORS of HAMILTON and DALRYMPLE, and HAMILTON, DALRYMPLE, and CO. have already been informed, by public advertisements, of the Dissolution of those Copartnerships, by the death of Mr Dalrymple; and were desired, between the 1st current, to make payment.

As few payments have been made, it will be necessary to raise process against all who are due; but as the surviving Partners, and Executors of Mr Dalrymple, are anxious to avoid putting any of the debtors to expence, they therefore give this Second Intimation to such of the debtors as have not complied with the former advertisements, and hope they will now, without delay, make payment of what they are due to James Ballantyne writer, at Mr Wauchop's, Horse Wynd, Edinburgh; otherwise process will be directed against them, without further notice.

As the Managers of George Watson's Hospital find, That it is of great importance to that charitable foundation to have a well-qualified House-Governor, they hereby give information, that that office will immediately be given to a person well recommended, and qualified in terms of the statutes. The present salary is 250 Sterling yearly, with proper lodging, and entertainment in the house; but as they are not limited as to the sum, the Managers have resolved to give ample encouragement to any person well qualified to fill the office;—and desire such as offer themselves for it to apply to William Galloway, Treasurer of the Hospital, at his shop, Luckenbooths, who will inform of other particulars.

N. B. None need to apply but such as are unmarried, and above forty years of age.

A STEWARD and a PORTER are also WANTED for the house. The porter must have been bred a taylor, that he may be able to mend the boys' cloaths.—Apply as above.

HONEY.

CONTINUES to be sold, at ALEXANDER LIVINGSTONE'S, Back of Fountain Well, Aberdeenshire fine VIRGIN HONEY, either drained or in the comb. Drained Honey at 3s. 6d. per pint; and Honey in the comb at 9 d. per lb.

The sale will positively close Saturday next; and those who are in want of this article, will, after that day, disappoint themselves, unless they immediately provide, at the low prices now advertised.

SALE OF GOODS.

THERE is just now exposed for sale, at the shop of JAMES WATSON, opposite the head of Forrester's Wynd, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, An Assortment of BROAD CLOTHS and SHALLOONS, HATS, BLACK MODES and PERSIANS, Silk, Linen, and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS; all fresh and good in quality: To be sold considerably below prime cost, in small or larger quantities as may be wanted. The cloths are in general of the best standing colours, and will recommend themselves to the purchasers. As the owner's intention is to give up dealing in these articles, the sale will continue till all are sold off.—When, at the same time, JAMES WATSON begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his friends in particular, That he continues to deal, as usual, in the different articles, as formerly advertised, on the most reasonable terms.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING

From LONDON to GLASGOW and PORTPATRICK.

In Four Days, by way of CARLISLE and DUMFRIES.

A NEW POST-COACH sets out from the Cross-Keys, in Woodstreet, London, every evening (Saturday excepted), and arrives at Beck's Coffeehouse, Carlisle, in three days;—also sets out from Beck's Coffeehouse, Carlisle, on the same evening, and arrives in three days at the Cross-Keys, Woodstreet, London.

To accommodate passengers travelling northward, and to Ireland, A NEW POST-COACH, which connects with the above, sets out from the King's Arms Inn, Carlisle, every Tuesday and Thursday morning at six o'clock, for Dumfries—upon the arrival of which at the George Inn, a Diligence sets out for Glasgow, and another for Portpatrick. Also a Diligence sets out from Mr Buchanan's, the Saracen's Head, Glasgow, and another from Mr Campbell's, Portpatrick, every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at four o'clock, to join the said Diligences and Carlisle Post-Coach, in which seats will be reserved for those travelling southward.

Each inside passenger from Carlisle to Glasgow or Portpatrick, to pay 1 l. 16 s. 6 d. and to be allowed 10 lib. weight of luggage; all above to pay 2 d. per lib. Children on the lap to pay half price. Infants from Carlisle to Dumfries to pay 1 l. 8 s. 6 d.; outwards, 6 s. 8 d. Small parcels from Carlisle to Portpatrick or Glasgow to pay 2 s. 6 d.; each; all upwards of nine lib. 2 d. per lib. Passengers taken up upon the road to pay 4 d. per mile, in both the Coach and Diligence; and for outwards on the Coach, 2 d. per mile.

Infants { From London to Carlisle, 1 s. 3 s. 6 s.
 { From Carlisle to Glasgow or Portpatrick, 1 s. 16 s. 6 s.

1 s. 5 s. 2 s. 6 s.

By his MAJESTY'S Patent.

IT is daily and voluntarily acknowledged by persons of all ranks, that the STOMACH PILLS (made up of the most valuable simples) are the best remedy yet discovered for complaints in the stomach and bowels, either of long standing or newly contracted, by any natural weakness, or for a want of a proper supply of the alimentary juices, or from the bad qualities of some sorts of food or drink; any of which causes often bring on indigestion, want of appetite, oppression by wind, headachs, costiveness, and that dangerous disorder the bilious Cholera; in all which complaints these Pills afford singular relief. They are the best physic in some female complaints; and they have been found of great service in ill-formed Gouts, in windy reprints, in preventing the dropsy and jaundice. They are never uneasy to the stomach; and when it is so much disordered as not to be able to digest the most innocent diet, they strengthen it so as it can with ease and safety digest any usual food or drink.

The Stomach Pills are prepared and sold by James Speedman, at the Pine Apple, No. 193, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, they are sold by Messrs HUSBAND, EDMOND, and CO. at Edinburgh, and by Mrs MACDONALD Druggist there, at 1 s. 6 d. per box, with particular directions for using them.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, *Edin. Nov. 8. 1779.*
THE Post dispatched to Edinburgh from Aberdeen, on Saturday evening the 6th current, was stop'd about four miles south of that place, and the mail carried off, by a person who appeared to be a tall middle-aged man. He was dressed in a duille coat, and had on a night-cap. He threatened to take the post-boy's life, if he did not go forward to Stonehaven. The boy went forward till he came to Castleside, about a mile south of the place where he was stop'd; and, having got men to escort him, he returned directly back to Aberdeen, from whence parties of the South Fencibles, now lying there, were immediately sent out in search of the robber, and the post-boy was again dispatched south, with the mail north of Aberdeen, which did not arrive there in time to overtake the first dispatch, by which means that mail is safe.

A reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, is hereby offered, to any person or persons, who will discover the man guilty of the above-mentioned robbery, so as he may be apprehended and secured in any county jail, to be paid immediately upon his conviction.

By order of the Postmaster General,
DAVID ROSS, Sec.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the deceased ROBERT BARCLAY, and of BARCLAY and SON, tailors in Edinburgh, is to be held in the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Monday 27th of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order that the measures proposed at last meeting may be carried into execution.

In the mean time, such of the creditors as have not yet given in notes of their debts, will please give them in to Thomas Macdonald writer to the signet, or William Spott writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF WOOD.

At BIRKSHILL, in the parish of Balmerino, and county of Fife: SIXTEEN Acres of full-grown FIR TREES, above fifty years old, of remarkable good quality. The plantation is within less than a quarter of a mile of the river Tay, and not above half a mile from a good harbour at Balmerino, where a number of coal and lime vessels pass in ballast.

Proposals will be received by Thomas Gardener forester at Birkhill, or Mr Wedderburn of Wedderburn, advocate, at Edinburgh.

NOTICE.

THERE is to be sold to SALE, upon Wednesday the 13th day of December next, in the house of Patrick Heron vintner in Glasgow,

The CARGO of the *El San Matheo*,

Prize to the Katty Privateer,

Consisting of upwards of 800 Chests Clayed and Muscovado SUGARS, from the Havannah; about 100 Tons of LOGWOOD, with a few HIDES; to be set up in different lots.

The conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Patrick Hunter merchant in Glasgow, and Hugh Millikin merchant in Port-Glasgow.

FOR LEITH.

THE ADVENTURE, Capt. James

Turnbull, is now lying at ROTTERDAM, taking in goods for Leith and places adjacent, and will sail beginning of December. It is hoped that merchants and others will lose no time in sending their orders. This ship is well armed with Cannonades, swivels, &c.



For *MARTHA-BRAE, JAMAICA,*

The Ship *ALEXANDER*, John Bain Master;

AND,

For *Montego-Bay, Lucca, and Green Island, JAMAICA,*

The Ship *BLAGROVE*, Archibald Thomson Master;

Are now lying in the harbour of GREENOCK, ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 1st of December next.



Both vessels have letters of marque, are well armed, and will be properly manned. They have good accommodations for passengers; and if an encouraging freight offers for St Mary's, either of the vessels will call there.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs Allan and Stewart, Edinburgh, and Campbells and Thomson, Greenock, or Dugald Thomson, Glasgow.

For *Kingston, Montague Bay, Lucca, and Green Island, JAMAICA,*

The Ship *MARY*, William Walkinshaw Master

AND,

For *Black River and Savannah-la-Mar, JAMAICA,*

The Ship *FANNY*, John Campbell Master;



Now lying at GREENOCK, are ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th of November.

The Mary is a fine new large ship, 300 tons and upwards, burden; is mounted with 12 eighteen pounders Cannonades, and 4 nine pounders, long guns, and men in proportion.

The Fanny is mounted with 12 six pounders, and men in proportion.

Both of them have excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Sommerville, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or the Masters at Greenock.

LANDS to SELL in the Shire of Dumfries and Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the British Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Monday the 21st of February next, THE LANDS and ESTATES after mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Estate of KEMPLETON, lying in the parish of Twynham, and stewartry of Kirkcubright, the free yearly rent of which is 270 l. sterling. This estate gives the proprietor a freehold qualification, is most pleasantly situated in a very fine sporting country, and is bounded on one side by a navigable river. The estate is very sufficiently inclosed and subdivided; has a very commodious house, with a complete set of offices newly built thereon; and is within two measured miles of the burgh of Kirkcubright.

LOT II. The Estate of AUCHINGBERT, lying in the parish of Orr, and stewartry forefald; the yearly free rent of which is 240 l. including the value of a small part of it in the proprietor's natural possession. This estate is completely inclosed, and well subdivided; is distant about nine measured miles from Dumfries, and one from the great military road leading from England to Ireland by Port-Patrick.

LOT III. The equal Third Part of LITTLE MILNTON, and which joins to lot II. This estate is set at 20 l. of yearly free rent, but the tack expires at Whitunday next, when the farm will set for double that rent.

LOT IV. The Lands of CARTHAGENA, WOLFGILL, and HARRIS'S PARKS, lying in the parish and shire of Dumfries; the free yearly rent of which is about 120 l. This lot is within one mile of Dumfries. The lands, most pleasantly situated, will be set up in different parcels, as officers incline, there being different good houses and office-houses thereon, which will suit different purchasers.

LOT V. The Lands of EASTFIELD, lying in the parish of Dornock, and shire forefald, set for 8 l. sterling yearly. These lands lie within two miles of the burgh of Annan, and within a quarter of a mile of the aforefald great military road.

For further particulars, apply to John Syme writer to the signet, or John Buthby sheriff-clerk of Dumfries, who will sell any of the above lots by private bargain, if purchasers incline.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD Judicially, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, and before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, upon Wednesday the 24th of November 1779, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

THE House and Lands of BLANDFIELD, lying near Edinburgh, and Tack Lands adjoining thereto, as formerly advertised.

The purchaser will get into the natural possession of the house and lands of Blandfield at Whitunday next, the liferent on these subjects being now renounced.

For particulars, enquire at Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of Session, or John Moir writer to the signet.

LANDS and WOODS in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon of Tuesday the 23d of November next.

THE Lands and Estate of BARGALY, lying within the parish of Monygraft and stewartry of Kirkcubright, consisting of 1700 and odd Scots acres, viz.

	Acres.	Parts.
Arable and Meadow ground,	183	59
Natural Wood and planting,	146	30
Grazing-ground, or Sheep-pasture,	1380	58

Total Acres, 1710 47

The natural wood consists chiefly of oak, interspersed with beech, elm, chestnut-oak, birch, allan, &c. The beech and chestnut-oaks are remarkably fine trees, not inferior to any in Scotland. The oak-wood is between 30 and 40 years old, the most of it ready for cutting. The planted trees consist of several hundreds, many fit for masts to ships, particularly the silver and spruce firs. The situation of the place, ornamented with hills, woods, rocks, and water, makes it one of the greatest natural beauties Britain; so that it has acquired the appellation of *Bargaly Paradise*. The tide comes within half a mile of the Estate, upon a rivulet which passes close to the wood, and furnishes salmon and very fine trout, and the hills and fields are stocked with a variety of small game.

The Estate holds of the Crown, is capable of great improvement at an easy expence, marble being in the ground, and lime and shells may be brought by water; and there are appearances of lead and copper ore in several parts of the ground, some ore having been dug out.

The lands and woods will be sold together, or separately; and for the encouragement of purchasers, the whole shall be put up at 5000 l.

For further particulars, enquire at Mr David Russell accountant, or Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds (which are clear), plan of the estate, and articles of sale, and to whom any persons, who incline to purchase by private contract, before the day of sale may apply.

SALE of a HOUSE and GRASS PARKS

In the Neighbourhood of EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 24th of November next betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

TWO GRASS PARKS, or Inclosures of the Lands of St LEONARDS, consisting of 27 acres or thereby, with the teinds thereof, lying on the east side of the road to Dalkeith, at the Gibbet Toll bar, and within a mile of the town of Edinburgh.

ALSO, A genteel commodious HOUSE, of three floors, lately built, on the south west of one of the said Parks, in a small inclosure of about an acre of ground, partly laid out as a garden, having a well of good water, and other conveniences, without doors.

The above Parks are in fine old grass, and have not been in tillage for upwards of 40 years. They are presently under lease for three years after Candlemas last, at a rent of 140 l. sterl. besides 2 l. 5 s. 6 d. 10 p. of feu-duty, payable for two small fens. The deduction for feu-duty, minister's stipend, and school salary, amounts to 2 l. 1 s. 3 d. 4 p. 10 p. The situation of the ground and house is beautiful, with fine views. The rent may be greatly improved, by granting fees for building along the side of the turnpike-road, as well as on both sides of the new road lately made from the turnpike-road to the King's Park.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole subject will be set up at 4400 l. and if purchasers incline, the house will be sold separately, to be holden of the purchaser of the parks, for payment of a feu-duty of 40 s. and doubling the same at the entry of an heir or singular successor, and will be entered at 850 l. and the two parks with the said feu-duty, and other feu-duties before mentioned, and the seats in the West Church belonging to the subjects, will be set up at 3550 l. which is short of 25 years purchase.

The house will be shown every lawful day; and the purchaser may enter to possession of it, with the gardens, immediately after the roup. For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear, and the articles of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th day of November 1779, between the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills for the time,

THE Lands and Estate of GRANGE-PHILIPSTOUN, with the Town thereof, and Manor-place of Grange, and Coal, Salt-works, and Iron-stone or Iron-ore in the said estate; together with the teinds.

The lands are erected into a free barony, with the liberty and privilege of a harbour at that part of the estate called Bridgenecfe; and the proprietor has right to the tolls, customs, and duties at said harbour.

The lands lie within the parish of Carriden and shireffdom of Linlithgow, near to the town of Borrowstounness, and are commodiously situated for shipping the coal at the said harbour of Bridgenecfe.

The whole estate, with the coal and iron-stone, is let in lease to one tenant for 31 years, commencing at the term of Martinmas 1774, and is to be set up in one lot at 14,600 l. sterling.

The neat yearly rent, after all deductions, is as follows, viz.
For the lands, 1. 400 sterling.
For the coal, 300
For the iron-stone or iron-ore, 100

In all, 1. 800 payable at two terms in the year.

The lands are holden blench of the Crown, for payment of one penny Scots money, and entitle the proprietor to a vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament.

The articles and conditions of roup are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, one of the depute clerks of Session.

The title-deeds to the estate are clear. For further particulars, apply to John Russell, one of the clerks to the signet, Edinburgh.

SALE OF BANCANQUAL.

TO be SOLD, by voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 23d day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

THE Lands and Barony of BANCANQUAL, with the Lands of CARMORE and CARINZION, lying in the parish of Strathmeiglo, and county of Fife. The Lands are all arable, of excellent soils, very improvable, and consist of 620 Scots acres, whereof about 15 acres are covered with planting, in a very thriving condition. A great part of the grounds is inclosed with double-faced ditches, and the Mains of Balcannal is inclosed with stone and lime dikes. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament; and, for the encouragement of those intending to purchase, will be exposed at the upset price of 5000 l. Sterling.

The progress of wrights, articles of roup, rentals, measurements, and plan of the grounds, are to be seen in the hands of Isaac Grant writer to the signet; to whom, or to James Carstairs writer in Cupar Fife, application may be made for further particulars.

PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY.

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c. &c. so frequent at this Season.

THE experience of near thirty years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people, is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour. The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL'S Executors, in bottles, 3 s. each, with bills of directions, by GEORGE REID Printer, at his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, and no where else in Edinburgh.

The Balsam of Honey, within those few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Cholick, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary. It is particularly recommended at this season, as it cures a common cold in a few hours; and, if it be in the power of medicine to stop the ravage of that cruel disease the Consumption, which cuts off such numbers of our youth, this Balsam will effect it.

Of the above GEORGE REID may be had, invented by the same author,

1. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK,

For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Disorders.

Authors of the highest credit have affirmed, That the Water-dock Root is an absolute and certain cure for the Scurvy: and, perhaps, there never was an instance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this Essence is a perfect solution. A tea-spoonful is a sufficient dose. It should be taken twice a-day in a wine glass of water, or, what is still better, in an infusion of the Dock-root itself, where that can be had, which still increases its virtue. It must be continued for a considerable time; and the person should all the while avoid high-seasoned foods, and use moderate exercise. Experience shows, that from this easy method the patient may expect a perfect and lasting cure. Price 3 s. the bottle.

2. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE OF GOLDEN ROD. Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.

3. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their sear.

6. TINCTURE OF POLYPODY. THE FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual constiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease, and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palies and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

12. THE CYRENEAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy: it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

15. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakness of Age.

16. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Disorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. THE WORM TINCTURE. A few drops of which, taken once or twice a-day, gradually destroy worms; clear the bowels of that slime which give them origin; and strengthen the stomach and intestines, so as to prevent more being produced. Nearly one fifth part of the children born in Britain are killed by worms, or by the diseases they occasion: this physicians well know; and this may be prevented by the medicine now offered to the public, which is perfectly innocent, free from any grain of Mercury, or other metallic preparation, being the simple tincture of an herb; used many years in private practice, both in London and Germany, and now first made public. It is sold at 2 s. a bottle.

22. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is sold at 3 s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.

23. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and small STONES.

24. CELANDINE, for the PILLS; a medicine which regulates their discharges; prevents their ever being obstructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preserves the health.

25. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thistle, with useful additions, and has cured multitudes of persons, some in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of GEO. REID may also be had,

Mr HILL'S, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the dose.

LIKEWISE,

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

THE CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. the bottle.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.